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It our friends who faree us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Principles, Not Men.

A most significant letter is that printed in The Sun of yesterday from a Pennsylvanian, telling Governor ODELL of New York that the sympathy of the Pennsylvania Republican Senators with lawlessness in that State has endangered the election of the Republican candidate for Governor, Judge PENNYPACKER, a man of the highest character and qualifications for the place. Consequently our correspondent begged of Governor OpeLL to abandon his efforts in harmony with mob rule, lest the same overturn happen in the Empire State.

The recent extraordinary conduct of Governor ODELL has its wholesome side also. It serves to suppress all question of the individual candidates for office and to exalt the importance of sustaining the party with which the continuance of our material prosperity and of government on the American plan is the more closely bound.

Last night Governor OpeLL opened the Republican State campaign in Brooklyn. Don't let prejudice or personalities determine your partisanship or even chill it! Vote the Republican ticket!

Iowa's Teriff Plank Explained.

Governor CUMMINS of Iowa, the reputed author of the Iowa Republican tariff plank asking a reduction of the "tariff that shelters monopoly," has spoken, and disposed of all cause for anxiety lest there was a lurking enemy of protection in Western Republicanism.

Before the Marquette Club of Chicago last week Governor CUMMINS expressed his agreement with the leaders of the Republican party, who hold that " a modification of the tariff is not a remedy for the trusts." The "tariff-shelter monopoly " plank being interpreted means, in Governor Cummins's own words, that the tariff is to be changed only " when trade in any protected commodity reaches the point of a single producer." As there is no such producer and no such trade, no attack upon the tariff under the Iowa plank is now in

The undivided forces of the Republican party and their allies for industrial stability can be devoted to the election of a Republican Congress in Iowa as in other States.

New Measurements.

In 1894 the Hon. RICHARD OLNEY, Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President CLEVELAND, put heart in a country alarmed and half-paralyzed by the progress of the Debs strike under Governor ALTGELD by this ringing utterance:

"We have been brought to the ragged edge of anarchy, and it is time to see whether the law is on the 4th of November, can be drawn sufficiently strong to prevent this condition of by the shrewdest of politicians. It is that it may be changed."

At the same moment Mr. OLNEY, carrying the Administration with him, went to the unprecedented length of restoring by Federal troops the order which a Governor in league with anarchy permitted to flourish in Illinois, to the country's detriment. Naturally many admirers of this gentleman are now amazed and disgusted at the sympathy with lawlessness in Pennsylvania expressed in his speech in Boston on Saturday night.

Mr. OLNEY is not unique in this respect, however. He merely proves himself one of the group of statesmen whose devotion to the more vital principles of order varies with the circumstances of politics, and whose measurements as stalwart defenders of the law against the terrorism of the mob must be taken over again. Mob rule will not prevail, however, notwithstanding Mr. OLNEY'S helping hand.

The Case of Johanna Downey.

To begin with, we must apologize to JOHANNA DOWNEY for using pieces of an ex-parte statement against her, but as the other employees in the laundry ask " all fair-minded newspapers all over the country" to publish their side of the matter, we grant their request, not, as they put it, " in order that the people of the United States may understand that the employees of the laundry, after seventeen years of turmoil and an extended consideration of the subject, are justified in asking "that JOHANNA be removed from the laundry, but in order to express our hope and belief that JOHANNA is and of right ought to be irremovable. Besides, after she reads the complaint of her associates, their position in the laundry is not likely to be improved. They have had "turmoil" for seventeen years, have they? Well, that turmoil was a dream of peace, a downy dove, so to speak, to what is coming to them. JOHANNA will turmoil them now

in earnest. It is the laundry of Georgetown College, an institution we are fond of. A college distinguished for sound, oldfashioned scholarship and for sound, new-fashioned athletics. Why, DUFFY, who gives a flash of lightning fifteen yards in a hundred and then beats it by 214 seconds, is of Georgetown. DUFFY and the rest of the boys have made no complaint about the washing and ironing, as far as we know. Their linen is as candid as the snowy top of old Olympus. Not the college but the anti-Johannine party in the laundry is growling. . Let us hear some of the anti-Johan-

nine epistle. See how even envy feels JOHANNA's mysterious gift and strength:

JOHANNA DOWNET is publicly known for strange characteristics by which, by some wonderful art, she manages to keep her place at the laundry and tread upon the employees as though they were

slaves to her, while she goes round with a smiling face like Queen VICTORIA.

A serene and happy nature; that is the wonderful art. JOHANNA is superior to her sister manglers. She is the queen of washing and dry starching. The rebels in the laundry murmur at her What right has she to smile? So they are bound to make her smile out of the other side of her face. Now comes another count:

" One Fourth of July, at 5 o'clock in the morning. JORANNA DOWNET and one of the employees were seen swinging out of their room window in their night robes, and in their struggle to throw each other out the casement was lifted off its hinges and the hoss caught it in time to keep it from smash ing to pieces. The cause of the storm was that JORANNA DOWNEY wanted the window shut and the employee wanted it open. When the boss mentioned the affair at the breakfast table, Jo-HANNA grabbed up her breakfast and fled to the kitchen, where she has remained ever since."

The other employee wanted the window open and Johanna vielded the point. If the window had not been open, how could the swinging scene have taken place, if it did take place? JOHANNA is in the kitchen, is she? There she shows her generalship. The commissary department must be attended to. One more dreadful deed:

" Last summer JOHANNA cursed the boss like sallor because she gave her two dozen socks to launder, for she thinks herself too much of a lady to launder socks, and the poor boss was going around crying herself sick."

What does the laundry know about marine profanity? We haven't worked on the Dictionary of Profanity for nothing for years. We know how JOHANNA curses and how she blesses. Her worst imprecation is not worse than the goodnatured " May the Divil fly away with you!" and her favorite blessing is " God increase your store!" Will you hear one more blast of Envy's squash horn?

" The boss takes good care to see that JOHANNA does not get a piece of clothes that is very solled and does not attempt to give her an extra piece Her pitcher must be filled with milk, her glass wit ale, and an extra piece of meat on her plate."

The boss would never think of giving any but the finest and most delicate work to an artist like JOHANNA. The story of the two dozen socks is preposterous. There is nothing in this memorial of discontent that doesn't show JOHANNA as a strong and accomplished person. The tale of the smiling face refutes the tale of the ill temper. We like to think of JOHANNA DOWNEY sitting in the kitchen, the pick of the meat on her plate and the pick of the ale in her pitcher, smiling at her foes. So may she sit and smile for many a seventeen years yet, and at last to use another of her blessings, " May the Heavens be her bed!"

Why the Registration Was Small.

The large falling off in the registration in New York on Friday and Saturday of last week, the first two days of registration, as compared with both 1901 and 1900, may be explained, in part, by the lessened political interest at this time. Last year the Mayoralty election was bitterly contested and the election of 1900 being for a President there was, as always, a much greater registration than for a State election like that of this

The falling off extends to every borough and is so general in the Assembly districts that no valuable inference from it, as concerns the relative poll of the two parties at the election fair, however, to say that the compara tive political indifference manifested not a favorable indication for the party in power. It suggests languor rather than enthusiasm: but that very exhibition is likely to stimulate reasonable citizens to make up for their lost ground by crowding to the places of registration on the two remaining days when they will have an opportunity to dis-

charge so supreme a duty of citizenship. The very reason why the discharge of that duty is the more imperative this year than usual has been the cause of the diminished registration so far. The coal strike has distracted men's attention from politics. Their thoughts have been on this great disturbance of public order in Pennsylvania and the consequent damage to the public interests and to every individual in every State and community, and not on questions of politics. They have been watching the antics of political managers crazy to interfere in the strike, and they have forgotten for the moment the obligation resting on them as citizens to make ready to settle the question of law and order by their votes three weeks hence.

The evasion of this duty now will be especially reprehensible. It will be cowardly. If ever there was a time when the sanity of society was called on to assert itself it is now when the essential principles of Constitutional liberty are at stake and when petty and shortsighted political manipulators are ready to sacrifice them in their terror of the mob. Frightened themselves, they think they see like fright in everybody else. Because they are ready to surrender the citadel of liberty at the command of its riotous enemies they imagine that all hearts are terrified likewise.

The Democratic party in this State capitulated at once. For the benefit of the coal strikers, merely because of a temporary disturbance in the supply of one of the necessities of life, it adopted a platform which would revolutionize our whole system of government, nullify the Constitution of the United States and turn this republic into a Socialistic despotism. Meantime Republican politicians, even of as high rank as Senators, have been scurrying between Harrisburg. Washington, New York and the camp of the strikers, in the frantic attempt to make terms between the supporters of law and liberty and the organized assailants of the rights guaranteed to Americans by the fundamental law of the republic.

It is no wonder there is diminution in the registration, and that in both parties there is confusion. People are waiting and watching. What does it all mean, they are asking? They are waiting for the dust to get out of the political atmosphere, so as to be able to distinguish between their friends and their

enemies.

and Saturday, when the last two days of registration will come. Already the air is cleared by the fact that the Democratic leader in New York, Mr. HILL, has made his Socialistic plank the "paramount issue " of the Democratic campaign.

The Facts.

The most pressing public needs at this time are:

I. Order, and respect for the law II. Coal Let us look at the Pennsylvania coal

people's relation to them. For five months the operators have een trying to mine coal; the followers

of JOHN MITCHELL have been striving desperately to prevent them. The results of the operators' endeavors have been nearly a million tons of coal mined; the daily product is now nearly forty thousand tons. The results of MITCHELL's campaign have been be-

lesser crimes and outrages in proportionate number. The operators stand for order and for coal. MITCHELL is the enemy of both. If the public officials charged with the maintenance of order would but do their duty the coal famine would end!

tween twenty and thirty murders, with

A Man.

You can see him in the Hon. JOHN EDWARD SWANSTROM, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, who refuses, for reasons put with frankness equal to their perspicuity, to block the greatest improvement now open to this city to insist that the "labor clauses" shall be inserted in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's franchise to enter it.

Mr. SWANSTROM speaks in a manner o squeich any demagogic charge that ne is partial to capital as against labor. He first shows himself anxious to avoid circumvertion of the law in its disposition of rights between one man and another, and next he manfully declares paramount the general good involved in the early completion of the Pennsylvania's scheme on the lines of sound business which the company says are ndispensable for its completion.

Mr. SWANSTROM'S letter to the United Board of Building Trades is a blast of fresh air in a very corrupted atmosphere. The city and every intelligent man in it, whatever his station in life, should be proud of Mr. Swanstrom, and glad he is a power in the town.

The Pony Ruled Out.

The faculty of Hamilton College is pursuing a much older institution. The faculty has announced with due solemnity that hereafter any Hamilton student found guilty of using an English translation in the preparation of his "language esson " will be suspended for the first offence and expelled for the second. The collection of literal translations from the Greek and Latin in the college book store has been seized. So fierce and virtuous against the good old ' pony" are those Hamiltonian dons.

Now, some of us have an undisguised fondness for those awkward and absurd ponies." They were in a language scarcely attainable elsewhere and that bewrayed at once the luckless lazy youth who repeated it in the classroom. Always humorous in a heavy unconscious way, the "pony" was absolutely ribrending when it tried to caper over uresque tone or touch. A hobby horse in a steeplechase couldn't be more helpless and floundering. Much good may be had from those old " ponies."

The boy who has any liking for Greek or Latin will try to get at least a little way into the secret of it; it will lure him on; and he will come to read most Latin and much Greek at sight. Whips and scorpions can't drive to the dictionary the dull boy and the boy with no interest in language for itself or for the master works of a language or for the lives and ways of thinking of other races. It is inevitable that most boys should follow the lines of least resistance in education, and the "ponies" will continue to be dog-eared, no matter how hard the professors kick.

We confess to an old-fashioned fondness for Greek and Latin, and are inclined to believe that the schoolmasters and professors with their confounded subjunctives and other tomfooleries of pedantry are more responsible than anybody else for the aversion with which most boys approach those languages and for the small Latin and less Greek they bring out of school or college. Students cannot have too many or too good translations. What could be a better help to a boy reading the "Iliad "than the translation by LEAF, LANG and My-ERS or to a boy reading the "Odyssey" than the translation by BUTCHER and LANG? We dare say the Hamilton professors use Monro's edition of " Lucretius," which contains a translation. For our part, we welcome any translation or paraphrase by a scholar. A boy can't translate adequately and is pretty sure to translate woodenly, and there are wooden professors to burn. A man must have more than learning to translate; he must have insight, sympathy, imagination, the curious felicity. ARIS-TOPHANES, the all but impossible, has been translated admirably in our own day; and FRERE did wonders with him. A good'translation is getting to be a necessary part of a really satisfactory edition of a Greek or Latin author.

Our own favorite translators, whom we recommend to the ponyless undergraduates at Clinton, are the sixteenth and early-seventeenth century men. Far away enough from the Greek and Latin text much of the time, they Englished into an English so rich, fresh, quaint and often splendid and melodious, that the reading of it is a pleasure and refreshment. Take Sir THOMAS NORTH'S PLUTARCH, for instance. From the French and not from the Greek, but few books are better reading. SHAKESPEARE knew a good thing when he saw it. Indeed great has been the part of the pony" of the right sort in English literature.

We must reprove the author of a letter printed in THE SUN of yesterday complaining of President MITCHELL, of the strikers, They will find out before next Friday for "defying President ROOSEVELT."

MIYCHELL, like the operators, in refusing a proposition, or request or suggestion by ROOSEVELT, was wholly within his fights, and criticism of him for so doing is

an invasion of them. It will be a sorry day when an American can't hold his own ground without the nterference or the animadversion of his neighbors.

We are informed that the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh Massachusetts district, Mr. E. N. Foss, was not the author of this unpatriotic outburst attributed to him in THE SUN'S quotation

from the Boston Transcript last Friday " Senator Lodge sets a fine example now in say ing that until the boundary line of Alaska is settled cared for a little strip of that barren far-sway Ter itory, when we have such crying needs right here

The gentleman who uttered it was Mr. W. H. LINCOLN, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; and if that is so, we are not surprised. Mr. Lincoln, we believe, when the Brine Transportation Company was seeing its drivers assaulted and its harnesses cut and its wagons ditched by a mob, sought to coerce the company into submission to the mob's demands.

The Board of Geographic Names insists that the French port commonly known to Americans as " Marseilles " shall be spelled in English as it is spelled in French, " Marseille." There is no appeal from that supreme court of orthography. What the English and Americans have called " Lyons " will be known as "Lyon," we presume; Antwerp " will give way to " Antwerpen," or "Anvers," and "The Hague" to "'s Graven Hage," Let us be accurate if we never lay up a cent.

An Iowa clergyman of the good Latin name of MECUM and on sociology bent, determined to feel the charitable pulse of his flock. He grew a long beard during his vacation, and when he came back he put on his shabbiest clothes and most shocking hat. So accourred, he called on some of his best friends and asked for something to eat. All he got was the cold shoulder Served him right. His parishioners are under no obligations to feed wandering sons of leisure. He that will not work, neither shall he eat. And he was a rank impostor. His parishioners were right. He had no business to spy upon them; and this mania of the well-to-do to play tramp is getting tiresome.

If ever the plan of the ingenious Mr. VICE VERSA ANSTEY is carried out and parents have to go to school, we know where we shall apply for admission. Last week the town of Ellsworth, Me., closed its schools so that children and teachers might go to the county fair. That is an agreeable place for a boy to live in, a place with sound views as to the folly of making JACK a dull boy.

Five patients in a Cincinnati Hospital for Consumptives went out to register, got a drink or two during their absence from bounds, were betrayed by their spir itual savor and dismissed ignominiously. Now, rules are rules and discipline is a beautiful thing; but these poor devils are incurables. It is no wonder that they stayed themselves with flagons in their little holiday or were warmed up by pitying friends; and the nose of righteousness might have scorned to notice that unpermitted odor

The Cardiff Giant Question-A Card From His Manager.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: AS THE SUN invariably seeks to furnish its readers with facts, I respectfully ask for space to correct some errors made by Mr. C. R. Sherlock about the Cardiff Giant, published in o-day's Sta

Prior to and during its presentation at a funny passage in ARISTOPHANES or Wood's Museum, now Daly's Theatre, the PLAUTUS, to assume a brisk, light, pict-undersigned was business manager of that house and it was his duty to provide stage seum attractions to follow a very succes ful term by the Lydia Thompson English burlesque troupe.

For that purpose I made a trip up the State nd at Syracuse my old friend, the late Dr. John M. Wieting, proprietor of the Wieting Opera House, took me for a drive to the vil-lage of Cazenovia. When about two miles from Syracuse he was hailed by a picturesque little German, clad in a dilapidated "schlaftopped off with a blue-tasselled, red Turkish fez, while smoking a long German pipe in the midst of a troop of children as he leaned against a broken-down gate leading

his shanty and barns.
The doctor introduced me, calling him The doctor introduced me, calling him Prof. Otto, an eccentric sculptor, and as he only spoke German I was informed that he had several works of art for sale, but he had nothing suitable for museum purposes. Subsequently he led us to an adjoining barn where, on a long table of trestled planks, lay what appeared to be a stone figure, 10 feet 6 inches in length, and of admirable physical proportions. This, he said, he proposed to exhibit in a local hall.

Recognizing its utility as a mammoth freak, 1 offered him \$100 a week for three months, with all his personal expenses free, so that in case of accident he would be on hand to attend to it. For a time he declined, but, with the aid of Dr. Wieting, who witnessed the contract, the matter was settled and Mr. Wood was wired to prepare the large hall for its reception.

and Mr. Wood was wired to prepare the large hall for its reception.

On arriving in New York the late P. T. Barnum's counsel was sought in regard to the policy of giving a "private view" of the giant to the press and to the most eminent geologists in the State. He thought it would be a risky procedure, but finally said to Mr. Wood and myself: "Do as you like and I will be present to see how it works." Invitations were sent to the State Geologist at Albany, to the faculty of the local colleges, to Dr. Dewey of Rochester and to nearly fifty eminent scientists, a majority of whom not only attended but some of them wrote elaborate these about petrified men generally and the Cardiff Giant in particular. Many of the morning papers published these. Mr. Barnum was present and aided with some, to me, amusing scientific lished these. Mr. Barnum was present and aided with some, to me, amusing scientific remarks, but that is all 1 ever knew him to do in connection with the mammoth freak. I will add that several giants were made under the theatre and sold to various travelling circuses at prices ranging from \$1.200 to \$200, while their net cost was \$40.

ALBERT L. PARKES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have no dispute with your correspondent, Sherlock, as to the fate of the original fraud (in gypsum) or the true inwardness of the statue" at El Paso, which was there said to be the "Cardiff Giant." I neither affirmed nor denied the truth of this statement Mr. White's narrative in the Century plainly

indicated the probability, if not (especially in view of the iron rods inside) the certainty. in view of the iron rods inside) the certainty, that the El Paso image must be one of the many duplicates of the "giant," produced for exhibition: and Mr. Sherlock's letter shows how very large a business had already been developed in that line when the El Paso giant, acording to the local story, was knocked out of it by the high duty demanded at the Custom House on the way to Mexico. Indeed, the most interesting and a musing incident in the story of the "statue" at El Paso was the complete ruin of a "giant industry" by a prohibitive tariff.

New York, Oct. 13. James D. Hague.

Distinguished Friend. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I know Te Kniseley of New Philadelphia, Ohio.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Str.: None of your correspondents seem to remember a "fuel cartridge" which was put on the market some years

This cartridge is a cylinder about six inches long by four and a haif in diameter. It is filled with asbestos inside a strong wire netting, and the ends are of iron with a loop to facilitate its removal to and from the stove. It is used just as people are using the olled brick.

In my opinion the cartridge is too large—the heat is too intense, the flame is too high. But if it could be made one fourth the size it would certainly be an excellent substitute for coal, while the present high prices obtain. Mrs. E. R. L. BROOKLYN, Oct. 11

THE ISSUE AT THE MINES. Increasing Public Understanding

Momentous Character. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Has th ige of statesmanship in its true sense passed away in this country? Has the age of the opportunist in politics arrived? The sorry spectacle that has been witnessed in this State and in this city during the past week is one to cause even the most ardent advocate so-called social reform to pause. advocate of such alleged reforms claims to go beyond the theory that a cause to be settle justly must be settled on principle. Political expediency should not be the basis of an settlement, yet our "broad gauge" statesmen go them one step better and inject themselves

settlement, yet our broad gauge statesmen go them one step better and inject themselves into a labor dispute for what? Because they believe that their action would have an effect on the approaching election.

It is time that such statesmen should know that in the long run the best political expedient is that which follows correct principles and hews to the line, let the chips fall where they may. Right is bound to triumph in the end, and the politician who would be successful in the bigger meaning of the word knows it to be so. Why is it that the little politicians can't grasp the fact?

Assuming that the coal strike will be settled by the politicians, will any one contend that such a settlement will be on the merits of the case, or that it can stand. What we need in this country to-day are big menmen who can realize and appreciate the effects of their actions. Better that a political party should sink into total and complete oblivion than that the rights which the clonies fought for over a century ago should be made the plaything of our new-style statesmanship. The country needs men who can resist public clamor when public clamor is wrong. It needs men who know what they are doing, and, most of all, it needs men with some saving common sense. What should we not be willing to give for one day of the calm, cool statesmanship of william are doing, and, most of an, it what should some saving common sense. What should we not be willing to give for one day of the calm, cool statesmanship of William T. D. H. BROOKLYN, Oct. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You are to be congratulated upon your course in pub-lishing the truth regarding the conduct of strikers, and it seems strange to people here that intelligent American people elsewhere cannot see the danger that threatens our country.

What a farce to call America free when man is taken by a mob of strikers, who beat him and cut off his ears, because he was guilty of working a great crime to-day in the coal field in the judgment of labor agita-tors. If a man insists on working to keep his family from starving he must pay the penalty. "Unionism" proposes to run this country, that is just what the American people are up against, and the sooner they realize this, the better it will be. What kind of a free country have we when "unions" boycott merchants because the merchant in supplying his trade happens to sell some party that the "union" does not like. The same spirit tries to down the merchant. in supplying his trade happens to sell some one party that the 'union' does not like. The same spirit tries to down the merchant. The operators should have the sympathy of all good, law-abiding citizens. They are fighting for their rights. What right has a union to say to a merchant or coal operator. You must. Isn't it about time the American people put the blame for this strike and its consequences where it belongs; squarely on the shoulders of the agitators, the men who declared the strike. It is about time that loyal Americans sat down on John Mitchell.

SCEANTON, Oct. 11.

SCEANTONIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here s a way that the strike could be settled and settled at once. Have a special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature called and the Pennsylvania Legislature caned and repeal the law requiring a miner to have a certificate. There are thousands of laborers and mine workers who have not certificates, but who, from their experience in the mines, are fully competent to mine coal, and who, with due care exercised on the part of the bosses and superintendents, could do it successfully. As it is now, the miners feel that this certificate act gives them the key to the situation.

Security Page Oct 19

SCEANTON, Pa., Oct. 10. TO THE EDITOR, OF THE SUN-Sir: In an rticle signed James K. McGuire, printed in THE SUN yesterday, occurs the following: "Let me put it in this way: If Mr. Morgan happened to become the sole owner of all the anthracite coal mines of the country and was suddenly seized with the insane idea of closing the mines and refusing to supply coal, resulting in indescribable national suffering, does THE SUN hold that the United States Government would have no power to take possession of the property in the interest of the nation? Or if the 150,000 miners and mine laborers should decide by order of the miners' union

should decide by order of the miners' union to desist from coal mining for a year, does THE SUN deny the right of the Government to interfere and take possession of the mines and employ laborers, despite the wishes of the miners union?"

In answer to the first question in the above paragraph, I say that the Government has no more right to take Mr. Morgan's property, or the property of the mine owners, than it has to take Mr. McGuire's or mine.

By way of reply to the second question, I submit to Mr. McGuire the following the Mr.

By way of reply to the second question, I bmit to Mr. McGuire the following: If the submit to Mr. McGuire the following: If the 150,000 miners and mine laborers should decide by order of the miners union to desist from coal mining for a year (it being practically impossible under the laws of Pennsylvania to get a sufficient number of licensed men to operate the mines, outside of the union), does Mr. McGuire claim that the Government could take possession of the mines and compel those 150,000 miners and laborers to work the mines?

I will call Mr. McGuire's attention to two facts which seem to have escaped him (and many others as well):

many others as well):
First—The coal mines are individual property, just as much as a farm, a bank account

or a home.

Second—The knowledge required to work at a trade or occupation, as well as the bodily strength, is private property.

This being so, what gives the Government more right to take the first, than it has to take the second? If the Government can compel me to sell my mine, why cannot it compel you to sell your labor? ANSONIA, Conn., Oct. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the Democrats are so anxious for United States control of the coal mines, why don't they give the Administration a chance now; get Pennsylvania to step out and Washington to step in? It is only waiting to be asked. Just ask it The War Department can do in a few hours what the imbecile State of Pennsylvania hasn't done all summer and can't do all winter, e., put a quietus on anarchy in the coal

country. You can't force the strikers to work? No You can't force the strikers to work? Nobody wants them to work. All they are required to do is to subside. If they ever did that, it would be the end of them. Aye, there's the rub. That's entirely too much like business for a Democrat. A Jeffersonian Democrat loves to see an insurrection put down as the Devil loves holy water. Insurrection is prima facie right, government prima facie right, government prima facie wrong. All men are created equal and with an inalienable right to raise the devil. This is the liberty of Jefferson and Rousseau. It is not the liberty that Washington fought for and that Hamilton and Lincoln died for. All depends on which brand the American people prefer.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 12. BROOKLYN, Oct. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was born in Scranton and have lived here almost fortytwo years. I have a large acquaintance in the Lackawanna coal field. I, at one time, went once a week to all the places between Scranton and Carbondale and also to Wilkes-Barre. I know a great many miners and a great many of them want to go to work, but are afraid to do so. We had a strike in '73 that lasted seven months and one in '77. In the '77 one we had a riot here and first had the National Guard here and then the Thirteenth United States Infantry, and part of

Third Artillery

Nothing will go here but the complete surrender of the union. Everything here in the anthracite region is at low ebb. All the merchants and the magufacturers are sore on the union and they have uo use for Stone and others. The writer is a straight Republican, but is sure that the State will go Democratic, and it is all owing to the action of Stone, Quay & Co. I have visited the camps of the Thirteenth Regiment at Olyphant, the Ninth at Wilkes-Barre and the Twelfth at Scranton. The boys say to me that the way that The Sun stands on the matter is all right. I have a great deal of praise of your editorial in yesterday's Sun. What is wanted in the coal region is not arbitration, but nothing else than the breaking up of the union and then we won't have strikes here for years. A great many of the miners say that they want to go to work but are afraid to do so. A great many people here have very little coal, but are willing to go without it if only the right of American citizens will be to work without interference from labor bosses.

Scranton, Oct. 13. Nothing will go here but the complete SCRANTON, Oct. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Had Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania (to whom hould be laid most of this trouble) at once ione his duty, sworn to at his inaugural. and protected those men who wished to work, there would have been preserved to them their homes, their lives, their liberty, and even their ears (which, we read, were in one

case, at least, cut off by these murderers, not only of men, but of our country).

In this strike are now involved, first, the owners or operators; second, the strikers; third, the public; fourth, the men who wish to work, but, in fear of their lives, dare not; and fifth, the life of our country.

Is the thought of justice and manhoused dead? Were our forefathers of the Revolution babes and fools? Were the lives given up in the war of '61-'65 thrown away? Is this great country, which we thought grew this great country, which we thought grew from the blood they shed, and as a lasting monument over their honored bones, to be turned over to King Debs or King Mitchell?

EAST ORANGE, Oct. 10. GEO. B. DARLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The striking miners in Pennsylvania for the most hold licenses issued by that State and are therefore, in a degree, protected by the State. If the United States Government State. If the United States Government should control and operate the coal mines, "in the interest of the people," as many persons now advocate, any neems to be issued to any miner should be, by law and by its own terms, mide void, if the holder of it should "strike" and refuse to mine coal for the period of ten days.

Oct. 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If yo care for any expression of approval of your fearless stand on the coal strike question, you have it from me, and you ought to have it not only from one, but from every lover of liberty and the fundamental principles of our glorious Republic. Long live liberty, of our glorious Republic. Long live liberty, down with license. How many, or rather how few, of the 140,000 coal mine workers are United States citizens or even intend to become such? Are they not taught by agitators and demagogues to confound liberty with license? Are not the great mass of them enjoined by their home people and (it is even charged) by their home government to keep allegiance to the old country with the natural consequence of withholding it from this country? Vide the recent event of a Hungarian flag with its motto inscribed. And here they come and want to tear up the cornerstone of our free institutions. Shall we let them?

An Adopted Citizen of German Birth.

AN ADOPTED CITIZEN OF GERMAN BIRTH. JERSEY CITY, Oct. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ssue of the coal strike is no longer between the "miners" and the "operators," nor has the President of the United States any longer

The whole sum and substance of the contest is simply John Mitchell.

With nothing to lose and everything to gain, here is a fine specimen of ambition and arrogance. That is the core of the whole trouble.

QUEPONCO, Md., Oct. 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It very fortunate for this country that there is a SUN, that its editor writes along lines of principle rather than as a principal may direct. The question of coal or no coal is of comparative small moment as against the one of liberty. The time will come, I predict when the very class of men members of labor unions who are now opposed to THE SUN, will see that THE SUN was really their best friend.

best friend.

Liberty in this country is dependent on its being guaranteed to the units one; when it becomes a question of more than one, it becomes a question of majorities, or of strength, which means war. The situation to-day in Pennsylvania is one of war. Every dollar sent to help the miners is worse than wasted; it is adding fuel to the fire. Keep up the struggle. Long live The Sun.

Jensey City, Oct. 12. Admirer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would uggest that the best way for the Government to settle the coal strike would be for them to buy up the mines by condemning them and send there all the long-term prisoners from the different States and make them work the mines. This, I believe, would make much cheaper coal and would give the con-victs employment. William Topp. Cts employment.
PEEKSKILL, Oct. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Yesterday you said of Quay and Penrose, "Are these nen mad?" Don't these men know that the Reds" are at work in Pennsylvania? Don't they know that arms and ammunition are being shipped to the coal fields? Don't these men know that Stone is below the dignity of a

Have you no big, black type of which you in set up a shibboleth, to read something ke: Anarchy will not be tolerated in the all fields! coal fields!

The most patient people on the face of the earth are the American people. Finally don't you know that when the Red devils advocated the principles of the French Revolution on the coal fields last week that "Uncle Sam' stirred in his sleep? He did not open his eyes but he heard every word of the treasonable villiany.

villiany.

Depend upon it, sir, these Red curs won't stop until they rouse him wide awake, then iet them "beware of the wrath of the patient man."

And our good Uncle Sam is a man of the patient man." man." And our good to God! And is not afraid BROOKLYN, Oct. 11. Afraid. SAME OLD FOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it not about time for the manufacturers of the country to go on strike against the high price of coal? My dealers informed me the other day that the price of soft coal would be \$10 per ton until further notice.

NEW DURHAM, N. Y., Oct. 13.

New Durham, N. Y., Oct. 13.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Legitimate unionism is beautiful. For the members of a union in one trade to contribute to the support of the men belonging to a union in another trade to help them to better their wages or condition is real heaven-born brotherhood. But, when strikes are ordered on purely selfish motives, and demands are made to rob one man for the benefit of another, with absolutely no regard for the rights of others, using force to enforce their demands, it is high time to call a halt, restore law and order, and see where we are at.

Under these circumstances there is but one thing for the operators to do. They must stand firm and not give an inch to the illegitimate demands of the union leaders. If they did they might just as well turn the mines over to the miners and be done with it, for to yield would put the turbulent, unruly element on top and it would be impossible to conduct work in any mine in a regular and businessilie way. If they should yield it will be a most irreparable blow to law and order in this country, and it would be paradize the lives of the faithful men who have stood by the pumps and saved the mines from destruction against Mitchell's orders, as also the men who, at the peril of their lives have tried to exercise their rights to work. In truth the coal operators are now fighting a battle for law and order, for the people as well as for themselves.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

A Card From Representative Sulzer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Las

winter, realizing that the great activity business throughout the country and the steady absorption of money by the United States Treasury must in time produce a stringency which would affect all classes of business. I introduced a bill into Congress making it compulsory for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit his surplus funds in the national banks, upon the banks agreeing to pay 2 per cent, interest for its use.
While a Democrat and in the minority, 1 felt that this was a question which should rise above politics or party ties, and that every man who has the welfare of his country at heart should do his part in providing the means for the continuance of our unusual prosperity.

means for the continuance of our unusual prosperity.

During this entire year the average deposit of the United States Government with the national banks was over \$100,000,000, on which had my bill been passed, \$2,000,000 would have been realized as revenue to the Government, and, under the provisions of the bill the amount 'of deposits would probably have increased not less than \$50,000,000 more, which would give the Government a revenue of \$3,000,000 for the use of the people's money, instead of giving the \$2,000,000 to the syndicate of bankers.

It was apparent to any man who studied the situation that such a money stringency as we are now having was inevitable, and it was the plain duty of the Republican party to see that preventive measures were adopted in time.

The fact that I, a Democrat, introduced a proper relief measure does not excuse them

The fact that I, a Democrat, introduced a proper relief measure does not excuse them for their refusal to support my bill.

Now is the time, when we are suffering the ill effects of their neglect to act, that the public should understand at whose door to place the blame.

Member of Congress, Tenth New York, New York, Oct. 13.

The New York Democratic Coal Plank. From the Atlanta Constitution. The way things are going. Dave Hill's coal min

country.

Knicker Jones is writing a novel. Bocker Wants to shine in literature, ch? Knicker No. Wants the Administration appoint him assistant dog catcher of Podunk

Knicker-Have you an up to date cook? Bocker - Yes: she calls herself a "kitchen ope

STATISTICS OF COAL INDUSTRY. Number of Men Employed and Production

of Coal Per Man. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.-The volume of Mineral Resources of the United States for the calendar year 1901, United States Geological Survey, now in press, presents some interesting statistics of the labor in the coal mines of the country. The statistics are

In the bituminous coal industry in 1890 192,204 men working 226 days produced 111,302,322 short tons, valued at \$110,420,801 an average of 2.56 tons per man per day. and of 579 tons per man per year; in 1895. 239,962 men working 194 days produced 135,118,193 short tons, valued at \$115,779,771 an average of 2.90 tons per man per day and of 563 tons per man per year; in 1900, 304,375 men in 234 days produced 212,314,912 short tons, valued at \$230,913,513, or 2.98 tons. per man per day and 697 tons per man per year; in 1901, 340,235 men in 225 days produced 225,826,849 short tons, valued at \$236,406,440, or 2.34 tons per man per day and 664 tons per man per year. The average price of bitunizous coal per short ton in 1890 was 90 cents; in 1895, 86 cents; in 1960,

\$1.04; in 1901, \$1.05. In the anthracite mines in 1890, the num ber of miners was 125,000, who in 200 day-produced 46,468,641 short tons, valued at \$66,383,772, the average production being 1.85 tons per man per day and 369 tons per man per year; in 1895, 142,917 men produced in 196 days 57,999,337 short tons, valued at \$82,019,272, an average of 2.07 short tons per man per day and of 408 tons per man per day and service at the service and tons per man per day and service at the service a per year; in 1900, 144,206 men working 188 days produced 57,367,915 short tons, valued at \$85,757, 5, or 2.40 short tons per man per day and \$98 tons per man per year in 1901, 145,300 men worked 196 days and produced 67,471,667 short tons, valued at \$112, 04,020, an average production of 2.36 shor ons per man per day and of 464 tons per man per year. The average price per short ton of anthracite coal in 1890 was \$1.43 in 1895, it was \$1.41; in 1900 it was \$1.49, and in 1901 it was \$1.67.

In the last twelve years the number of

workers in the anthracite mines has in-creased from 126,000 in 1890 to 145,309 in 1901, or over 15 per cent. During the same period the number of men in the bitumi-nous mines has increased from 192,204 to

340,235, or a little over 17 per cent.

The statistics of accidents in the mines in the calendar year 1901, already published in part, show that in the bituminous mines 954 men were killed and 2,400 were injured. in a total of 340,225 men at work; in the anthracite mines 513 men were killed and 1,234 were injured, in a total of 145,309 at work. The statistics for Pennsylvania alone show 301 men killed, 656 men injured

THE NEEDS OF BARNARD. Land and a Students' Building Among the Most Pressing, Says the Dean.

Miss Laura D. Gill, Dean of Barnard College, has submitted her annual report to President Butler of Columbia University It sets forth the present needs of the college in the order of their urgency, as follows:

lows:

(1) Land in the immediate vicinity of the college buildings before it increases further in value; (2) a dormitory to give a nucleus for college social life; (3) a student's building for the physical needs of over 400 students who spend about five hours a day on the college grounds; (4) general endowment to assure the already incurred annual budget; (5) special endowments to provide new facilities in physical training, history of art, biblical literature, archæology and philosophy.

The necessary funds for the erection of

The necessary funds for the erection of dormitory are said to be in hand. The authorities are now occupied in selecting a suitable site near the college. It is hoped that the building will be completed not later than the fall of 1903. Meanwhile, Barnard students will live at Whittier Hall, the dormitory for women students, in 120th

A scholarship endowment fund has been started by which it is hoped to place the college scholarships on a permanent finan-cial basis. The amount of the Fiske graduate scholarship has been placed at the dis-posal of the Dean for the aid of needy

COMMODORE GERRY TALKS.

He Hopes the Legislature Will Put an End to "the Vagarles of Scientific Charity." ALBANY, Oct. 13.-Elbridge T. Gerry today addressed the annual convention held of the societies throughout the State for the Prevention of Cruelty. In this address Commodore Gerry attacked those engaged in the work of what he termed

engaged in the work of what he research escentific charity." He said:

Last winter an act was passed for the appointment of "probation officers" in the criminal courts, confessedly as "an experiment." Your committee on legislation for children was careful to see that its provision-excepted "children under the age of it years. But this did not suit the advocates of "experimental" legislation. Forgetful that the State of New York has always established precedents for other States in child legislation and never followed their crude and inadequate legislation, these "experimenters" are now urking more tinkering with the law next winter so as to include children under to years of age within their act, which has hardly been in effect a year and the good effects of which are as yet matters of conjecture. While the real motive is obvicusly to provide lucrative places for zealous partisans of scientific charity, with salaries at the expense of the city, the danger is most serious of nullifying the present system, which needs no improvement and no injection of "reform" whatever He said: scientific charity." ment and no injection of "reform" whatever It's to be hoped that the vigorous opposition which the attempt will encounter in the Legislature will put an end to these vagaries Legislature will put of scientific charity.

4.783 POST OFFICES.

The Salaries of Postmasters Aggregated

88,377,300 Last Year. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.- The report made to-day by the Superintendent of the Salary and Allowance Division to the First Assist ant Postmaster - General shows that on July 1, 1902, there were 242 Presidential or first-class post offices, the postmasters agfirst-class post offices, the postmasters' aggregate salaries being \$850,000 and the gross receipts for the year were \$68,336,832; 1.110 second-class offices, at which postmasters' salaries aggregated \$2,603,300 and receipts \$16,862,822; and 3.431 third-class offices, postmasters' salaries \$4,314,000 and receipts \$12,884,137, a total of 4.783 post offices, calling for \$8,377,300 in salaries of postmasters and the aggregate receipts of which were \$98,283,761. The figures show a gain of 294 post offices over last year, and an increase of \$541,300 in salaries paid to postcrease of \$541,300 in salaries paid to post

Mr. Beaver urges an immediate reclassification of the clerks in first and second-class offices. He says that despite the gen-erous appropriations made by Congress the service has grown so rapidly that so many additional clerks have been taken on average pay is no higher than it wa four years ago

THE ROCK THE BROOKLY'S HIT Uncharted Obstruction Located by the Coast Survey.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.-Commander W H. H. Southerland, chief hydrographer of the navy, announced to-day that the coast survey steamship Blake had succeeded in locating the uncharted obstruction over which the armored cruiser Brooklyn passes in Buzzard's Bay immediately after the mock attack by the Brooklyn and the cruiser Olympia on New Bedford during the war game in August last. The obstruction is a pinnacle rock with its apex 18.2 feet

below the surface. All around it there is a depth of 36 feet. The location of the rock confirms the judgment of the naval court of inquiry which acquitted the officers of the Brookly: of any blame for the accident. The injuries received by the Brooklyn were so serious that she was placed out of commission

repairs. Found Turtle He Marked in 1856.

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 13.- Former As emblyman Thomas A. Smith on Saturday found a turtle which, when he was a schoolboy, he marked with his initials and the year "1856." The inscription is partly covered by the growth of the turtle's shell, but was asily deciphered.